

The big news for 2019 is Daniel's mother's family which I'm doing before Ebenezer because I'm sure of my Clarke information. I'll add Ebenezer after Margaret.

Daniel was the son of Ebenezer Ward and Margaret Clarke. She was b.. 1775, the daughter of John Clark b. 1731 Colchester, Essex, England (the son of John and Elizabeth Clark) & Dorothy unknown Clarke. They came with Samuel Holland to survey PEI in 1764. Samuel Holland was awarded Lot 28 for his service to the crown. He settled Pvt. John Clark and John's wife, Dorothy, on Lot 28. John Clarke was a soldier with the 60th Regiment of Foot. John's wife, Dorothy, was a washer woman for some of the soldiers.

Ireland. He had served with the 8th Regiment in America during the Seven Years' War, and was a joint proprietor with his brother, John, of Lot 19. On July 14, 1769, he received his Commission as Governor, and on August 4 of that same year, an order-in-council was passed approving his formal Instructions, and the oath of office was administered to him.²⁵ The British Government's selection of Walter Patterson as the Island's first Governor was judicious. For the next eighteen years, he devoted himself unstintingly to the difficult assignment of making St. John's Island a viable economic and political community. His faith in, and dedication to the development of the Island under almost impossible circumstances, more than counterbalanced the imprudences that characterized the twilight years of his regime and led eventually to his summary recall and disgrace.

Although Patterson received his appointment in 1769, due to the necessary preparations and the lateness of the season, he did not arrive on the Island until August 30, 1770. On September 10, he convened some of the principal inhabitants, and had his Commission read in their presence.²⁶ He then appointed John Duport, Phillips Callbeck, John Russel Spence, Thomas Wright, Patrick Fergus, William Allanby and David Higgins as members of his Council.²⁷ He did not fill the quota of twelve, provided by his Instructions, because he judged there were not enough suitable citizens to serve. On September 19, he took the oath of office as Governor and administered the necessary oaths to the members of the Council who were present on the Island.²⁸ The summoning of the Supreme Court on September 24, by John Duport, the Chief Justice, meant that the judicial and governmental machinery of the Island had now commenced. Patterson spent the rest of the autumn "finishing one of the houses built by order of Mr. Franklin in such a manner as he hoped would keep out a little of the approaching cold, and in sending to different parts of the continent for provisions to maintain his family during the winter."²⁹ He also expressed the hope that the Lieutenant Governor [Thomas DesBrisay] would remain in England that year, since there was not "a house to put their heads into, and if they did not bring provisions to serve them until next June, they must absolutely starve, for there was not one loaf of Bread, nor Flower [sic] to make one, to be bought on the Island."³⁰ Patterson need not have been concerned because his Lieutenant Governor did not grace the Island with his macabre and tiresome presence until 1779.

From the outset, St. John's Island was bedevilled by the failure of the proprietors to honor two of their principal obligations, namely, the promotion of the settlement of their lots, and the payment of the quit rents. When Patterson arrived, he estimated that there were approximately one hundred and fifty families on the Island. Most of these were sent to the Island by

two proprietors: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart brought approximately sixty families to Lot 18, (fronting on Richmond Bay) from Argyllshire in Scotland, and Sir James Montgomery, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, sponsored a sizeable immigration on the *Falmouth* to Lot 34 (Covehead-Stanhope area).³¹ In addition, Samuel Holland, the proprietor of Lot 28, brought some discharged soldiers to his settlement at Tyron. Walter Patterson himself, assisted agriculturally but not numerically by settling some local Acadian French on Lots 17 and 19. But these efforts were not harbingers of a great future immigration.

The only movements of any consequence in the next three years, were those sponsored by the proprietors of Lots 36 and 21. Captain John MacDonald, Laird of Glenaladale, and destined to become the Island's most influential and embittered proprietor for some thirty-five years, had purchased Lot 36 in 1770. After mortgaging his estates in Scotland to the Borrodale branch of the MacDonald family, he sent out his brother, Donald MacDonald, in the year 1771, with sixteen families, to prepare for the arrival of the selected immigrants. In 1772, a chartered vessel, the *Alexander*, brought 210 Highlanders to Scotchfort and Tracadie where thriving settlements soon had their beginnings.³² These Scottish Highlanders were by far the largest group sent out by a single proprietor until the Selkirk movement of the early 1800's. Captain John MacDonald had certainly honored one important proprietary obligation by settling his lot, yet he abrogated one other term of his grant, since the settlers were Catholics rather than Protestants. In 1773 and 1774, Robert Clark and Robert Campbell, the enterprising co-proprietors of Lot 21, settled approximately two hundred people in the New London area.³³ The failure of the other proprietors to match these initiatives led Walter Patterson to report pessimistically in 1774 that the total population of the Island was only 1,215;³⁴ and five years later, forty-eight of the sixty-seven lots still did not have a single settler.³⁵ It was becoming only too apparent that the great majority of proprietors had no intention of honoring their obligation to promote the settlement of their estates.

Their attitude was remarkably similar with respect to their quit rent obligations. Their behaviour regarding these payments, with a few exceptions, was one of non-fulfillment. Walter Patterson and his Council were preoccupied with this problem from the moment the Island's separate government became operative. One of the Island's first Ordinances laid down stringent regulations respecting the payment of quit rents. Patterson, in forwarding it to the Secretary of State in September, 1771, informed him that he was obliged to lay down specific regulations for their collection "because of the backwardness in some of the proprietors to pay their quit

Canada's smallest province : a history of P.E.I.
by Bolger, Francis W. P. (Francis William Pius), 1925-

Documentation will be sparse for that time and place. I've had to read a lot of history books to get a working knowledge of the time. The book pages I'm showing here are how I worked this out. I have corresponded with 2 other Clark descendants who gave me clues and ideas which were a huge help. Knowing that what I've found matches their lines reinforces my theory about this family.

a dependency of Cape Breton, subject to military rule. Subsequently a new battery was erected at la-Joie which received the appellation of Fort Amherst, by which name the settlement was afterwards known.

During the early occupation of Fort Amherst by the King's troops, an event of more than common occurrence took place, which was the birth of a son to Commissary-Sergeant Webster and his wife, being the first birth of British parents on St. John's Island; this child arriving at the years of manhood, became a citizen of Charlottetown, where he was well and favorably known, and where he died at an advanced age. At his death Mr. Webster left a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom became settlers of the country.

Shortly after the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, a number of settlers arrived from Canada and made homes for themselves in the forest, on the southern side of the Tryon River. Among them were a Mr. Clark and his wife, who sometime after their arrival were blessed by the birth of a son, whom they named William; he was the second child born of British parents on the Island. Tryon, too, was the first English settlement of importance and soon became a thriving farming district.

Many toilsome years elapsed during which William Clark witnessed Tryon Settlement emerge from a state of wilderness into miles of well tilled farms and comfortable homes. He lived to see his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren grow to manhood before he died, which was in the year 1856, in the 97th year of his age.

Many disbanded soldiers of the army of Louisburg and Quebec came and settled in the Province and became tillers of the soil in different localities. The first to land was a band of Colonel Fraser's Highland Regiment, who encouraged others to follow, when their description of the country was published in Scotland and in other places.

Meanwhile the war between France and England continued, in which the arms of England were victorious in almost every engagement.

His Majesty George the Second died at Kensington, October 25th, 1760, and the next day H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was proclaimed King as George the Third, with the usual pomp and splendor becoming such an auspicious occasion. The

[https://archive.org/details/historicalskech00polluoft/page/28?](https://archive.org/details/historicalskech00polluoft/page/28?q=prince+edward+island)

[q=prince+edward+island](https://archive.org/details/historicalskech00polluoft/page/28?q=prince+edward+island)

Historical sketch of the eastern regions of New France, from the various dates of their discoveries, to the surrender of Louisburg, 1758; also, Prince Edward Island: military and civil

[Learn about this record set](#)

The transcript dates at findmypast are really wrong. This is the transcript given for this page in the book. The book says 13 Aug 1764

Here is John Clark serving with Samuel Holland 13 Aug 1764 at Quebec. The survey ship was the Canceaux.

History Of Tryon United Church

1792—1942
150 Years Of Service

By E. S. D.

In the history of a community there are dates and names which because they lend inspirational background to the future, must ever be held in remembrance and cherished; and these are the dates and names of first things, first settlers, and first great occasions. In August of 1942 the congregation of Tryon United Church is remembering great occasions in the history of their church, and names indelibly associated with its beginning. It is now one hundred and fifty years since the village of Tryon had its first Methodist sermon which marked the beginning of the first successful revival on Prince Edward Island; and one hundred and twenty-five years since the Wesleyan Methodists of Tryon erected their first little chapel; and one hundred and twenty years since the first Presbyterian minister was inducted at Tryon; and sixty years since the present United Church was built. It is only right that in this year of anniversaries we take a long look back to the days of our fathers and remember the heritage that is ours.

First Settlers

Tryon is among the oldest settlements on the Island. The Micmacs whose canoes for hundreds of years up till 1880 were on its shining waters, called this pleasant river Tulesipk. The French who came first in May of 1750 liked its marshlands and settled on either side of the river. In rather excluding language, and with perhaps a suspicious eye on their red brethren, they called it Riviere des Blancs—the River of the White Men. In 1764 when Captain Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of North America, surveyed the Island he found at Tryon four hundred and fifty acres of cleared lands, and twenty deserted houses and barns evacuated by the Acadians six years previously when they were evicted from the Island. Later, as a reward for war services, Holland became the first English landlord of Lot 28 of which Tryon is the eastern centre, and in 1768 and 1769 he brought the first tenants to his estate. Holland's first settlers at Tryon included Jacob Stagman, Adam Fulmer, Antoine Vallet, Charles Blaskweck, George Bouchler and Samuel Leard. The last named came to Tryon with wife and child direct from Belfast, Ireland. Other original British settlers on Lot 28 included Captain William Warren, William Gouldrup, Daniel McCann and William Webster, all of whom are shown on a 1773 map as having farms near Cape Traverse. William Gouldrup was one of the first of a number of disbanded soldiers to become tenants of Captain Samuel Holland, and like his soldier landlord he had fought with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. Another who shares the same distinction was Corporal Belshazar Mutard (the father of all present day Muttarts) who, with wife and daughters, came to Tryon about the same time. There were undoubtedly other soldiers among the first settlers of whom we are unaware. Later with the Loyalists came the disbanded soldier of the 17th Regiment of Foot, Joseph Wood, who married Isabella Leard and settled not far from her par-

ents in Tryon. Benjamin Pollard and Maurice Quinlan who came to Tryon in the seventeen hundred and eighties were either ex-soldiers or Loyalists. Two soldiers who served in the garrison at Charlottetown (His Majesty's Independent Company), Corporal Peter Rubere and Corporal John Thomas came to Tryon at the expiration of their service where they made comfortable homes.

John Clark who signed an agreement with his new landlord at Quebec in 1769 is shown on the 1773 map as having land at Augustine Cove. In 1773 John Lord the first of that name on the Island with wife, son and daughters settled at Tryon.

Later on in the seventeen hundred and eighties the wave of Loyalist settlers from the rebellious States to the south had practically spent itself before reaching the Island. Several however came to Tryon and these included two young men, John Foy and Nathaniel Wright, both of whom found wives among the daughters of the first settlers. Among the earliest Scotch settlers were James Howat, Sr. who following ten years' residence at Covehead came to Tryon in 1783 where he married the widow of Belthazar Mutard, and David MacWilliam who married in 1784 a daughter of the pioneer Muttart couple.

Other settlers who were at Tryon previous to 1800 included Thomas Gamble who came in 1798 from New Brunswick, John Taylor, David Penman, Peter Clymer, Paul Clymer and Ebenezer Ward.

In 1773 Lot 28 acquired a second landlord when Samuel Holland found it necessary to sell a half of the township to Attorney-General Phillips Callbeck. Callbeck's son, Phillips Morris Callbeck, married a daughter of William Warren and settled at Tryon around 1792. About twenty-five years later the widow of Samuel Holland and certain of her children came to Tryon to live; so that today descendants of both of Tryon's landed gentry are among her citizenry. In 1818 Richard Lea wife and children came from Lincolnshire, England. The good ship Valiant out of Hull, Yorkshire brought many fine families to Charlottetown and vicinity in 1817, four of whom came to Tryon and Crapaud — William Barker, Christopher Smith, George Wigginton and Richard Hudson. Others who came in the period 1810-1820 included the McRaes, McFadyens and Langs. Later still came the Dawsons, Boulters and many others who settled on the fertile stretches of land bordering the Tryon River and in neighboring communities and early helped to make this one of the loveliest sections of the Island.

(To be Continued)

Use Minard's for dandruff.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain — headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties.

G. F. Hutcheson

G. F. HUTCHESON

G. F. HUTCHESON

Island Newspapers
UPEI | ROBERTSON LIBRARY

In this article Margaret's father is mentioned as having land 5 miles WSW of Tryon at Augustine Cove in 1769. Also Ebenezer Ward arrived before 1800. In the next article the church, ministers, and church business is discussed.

VN GUARDIAN

History Of Tryon United Church

1792—1942
150 Years Of Service

By E. S. D.
FIRST REVIVAL

Tryon, like most of the early communities in the Island had no formal religious services for many years. The Rev'd Theophilus Desbrisay, first rector of St. Paul's and chaplain to the garrison at Charlottetown came to the Island in 1775 and for over a quarter of a century served the province as the only resident Protestant clergyman. He made his home at Covehead in the early days but seldom went farther than Charlottetown to preach. Marriage ceremonies, if one could not secure, or did not wish to go to the clergy, were performed by the magistrates with a special license for each marriage from the Governor. William Warren, Esq. of Tryon, sea captain and farmer, was perhaps the first Tryon magistrate, being commissioned a justice of the Peace on April 16, 1788, and he performed many of the early marriages being followed later by John Foy Esq., Phillips M. Calbeck Esq., John Lord Esq., James Thompson Esq., S. E. Dawson Esq. and others who in their turn continued to tie the nuptial knots till 1870, and later. Services for the dead, if any, were conducted by the J. P.'s or those who could read. Baptisms generally wait for the itinerant minister or a suitable visit to Charlottetown, sometimes waiting so long as to be forgotten, though in the case of acute sickness it was occasionally accepted of the Roman Catholic priest who visited the settlement from time to time.

The first Wesleyan Methodist clergyman to visit the Island came in the autumn of 1783 when Rev'd Wm. Black, number-one apostle of Methodism in the Maritimes, and great-great grandfather of the present Moderator of the United Church of Canada — the Right Rev'd Aubrey S. Tuttle — preached at Charlottetown and St. Peters "without," as he wrote in his journal, "any animating tokens of efficiency." Perhaps even more the lack of preachers (there were only four ministers for the Maritime Conference for the period 1780-1799) than the lack of response to Methodist doctrine accounted for the fact that not till eight years later did a Methodist minister touch on the Island again. This time in May of 1792 came Rev'd William Grandin fulfilling a longing to see the Island whose low-lying shores show mistily red from different parts of Nova Scotia and to preach to the Islanders who got so little of the gospel. He, like Mr. Black, had no visible success at Charlottetown but coming to Tryon where he preached the largest number of sermons, his efforts were crowned with that success so characteristic of Methodism in its early day, the revival. And perhaps revival hardly described what occurred. It was not the revival of religion in the community it was the commencement. This first Methodist

men in Tryon marked the beginning of new lives for many of its in-

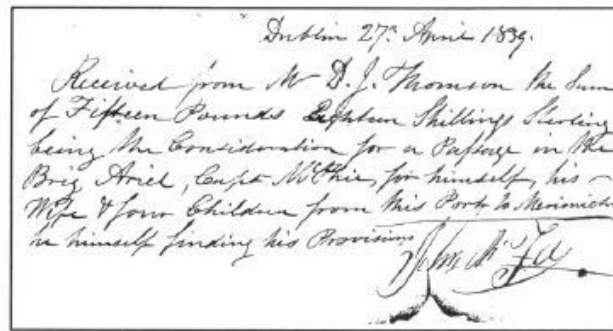
men in Tryon marked the beginning of new lives for many of its inhabitants, the beginning of one hundred and fifty years of religious services, the beginning of the present Tryon United Church.

Preacher Grandin like the present pastor came from Saint John New Brunswick. Rev. Grandin had been stationed there after the early 1792 conference district meeting, and the presence of another minister on his charge allowed him to be away seven weeks most of which time he spent at Tryon, where soon under the power of his preaching "nearly all the Protestants in the district were awakened." These were sermons for people who had not heard a sermon since their arrival more than twenty years before, and they naturally aroused considerable interest in all the community. The Roman Catholics hearing of this new interest in religion appointed George Muttart, one of their young men, to read prayers for those of that faith. The first sermons in Tryon were preached in the log house of Nathaniel Wright on the Austin Smith farm which was early a social centre having a large room for the use of dancing parties. Here Nathaniel Wright, the sturdy pioneer who while still in his teens had known the bitterness of civil war, the hardship required of the Active Militia, and the exile cost of loyalty to an earthly sovereign, found there was a higher devotion that demand his allegiance, and another cause that wanted all those qualities that in other ways had earned him the title of Loyalist.

The Rev'd Grandin left following a few weeks preaching in Tryon and never returned again, but his visit most surely marked the beginning of a new religious life in the community, and in the life of one man in particular whose influence in the communities of Tryon and Bedeque can be traced down to the present day. The outstanding layman of Prince County, and for many years the only local preacher, Nattie Wright as he was affectionately known throughout the country side may be rightly called the father of Methodism in Prince County. From the old records we learn that Rev'd Grandin was not a eloquent preacher, but this was offset by an "amiable disposition and plodding but unwearrying efforts to save sinners." His stay in the Maritimes (1788-1799) was terminated (some years following his marriage the advisability of which he was considering the spring he was in Tryon) by the utter inadequacy for family support of the missionary's pay of that period, which in accordance with the American Methodist rule was "Annual allowance to each preacher \$64. and no more." Plus of course board and lodging.

Prayer meetings were early started at Nathaniel Wright's home and thus the revival kept spreading, not of course without its detractors.

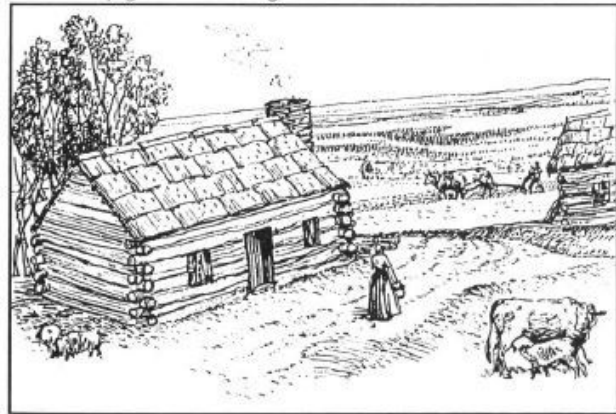
(To be Continued)



Receipt for passage paid by David John Thomson, 1839.

in Pointe du Diable near Halifax, Nova Scotia.³

Captain Samuel Holland was commissioned Surveyor-General in 1764 by the British King George III to complete a general survey of British North America including Isle St. Jean. Captain Holland completed his survey of the Island in 1766 and for his good work and devotion to the crown was given his choice of one of the 67 lots on the Island. Holland chose Lot 28 on December 21, 1768, and named his new home Tryon after his close friend Captain Tryon. Holland's family, along with the families of some of his surveying party, were the first of the immigrants to settle in this area.⁴ The first British settlers brought by Holland found 450 acres of cleared land and 20 deserted homes along the river. This must have been a welcome sight after a long and difficult voyage aboard sailing vessels that were small and crowded.



3

John Clarke
in the UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admissions and Discharges, 1715-1925

✓ Saved to: **Clark, John** in tree "Spaulding/Ward Family Tree"
CLARK, Pw, JOHN (in "Holland survey Lot 28") in tree
"Walker-Ward NOT ready for prime time"

Name: John Clarke
Pension Admission or Examination Age: 53
Birth Year: abt 1731
Birth Place: Colchester, Essex
Pension Admission or Examination Date: 8 Jun 1784
Regiment: 60th Foot

Save **Cancel**

Make a Connection
[Find others who are related to John Clarke in Public Member](#)

John Clark
England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Name: John Clark
Gender: Male
Christening Date: 29 Aug 1731
Christening Date (Original): 29 AUG 1731
Christening Place: SAINT JAMES, COLCHESTER, ESSEX, ENGLAND
Father's Name: John Clark
Mother's Name: Elizabeth

Attached to: John Clark 1731-Deceased • MF6G-ZKJ

No image available

Record Collection:
England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Document Information:

Similar Historical Records
No similar records were found.

John was b. 1731 in Colchester, Essex, England. This needs more research to be sure I'm right. Someday more things will be available on line. A trip to England would be great fun but not possible for me.

John Sr. and Dorothy had these known children:

William Clarke (m. Margaret Muttard)

1764–1855

Margaret Peggy CLARK Ward (m. Ebenezer Ward 4)

1772–1840

John Clarke Jr. (m. Elizabeth Lord) (Phoebe married at his house)

1773–1851

Michael Clarke (m. Sarah Gamble)

1777–1862

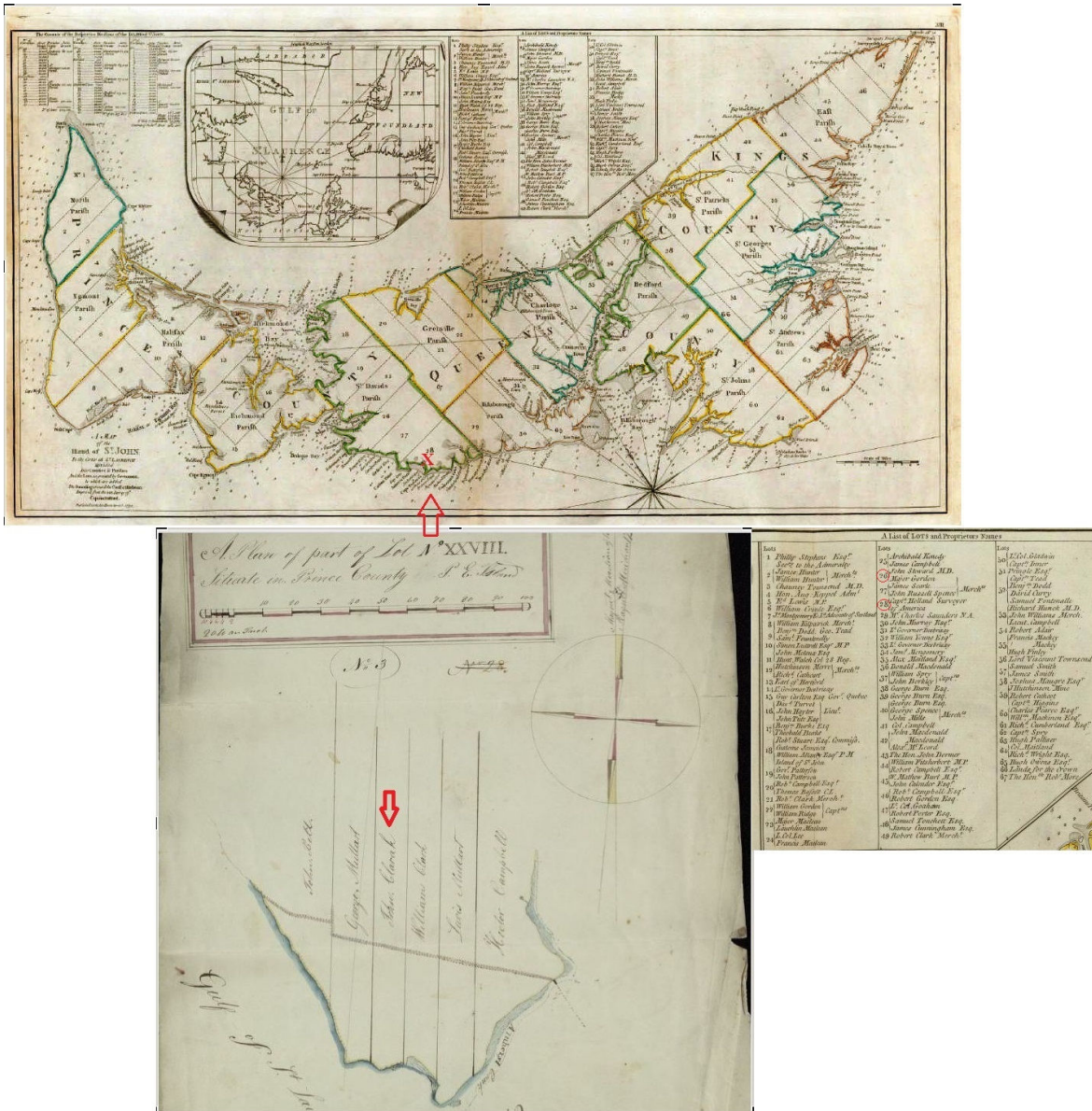
Mary Clarke

1779–

Elizabeth Clarke Holland Williams 1780–1844

(m. 1st George Holland, son of Samuel the surveyor and 2nd Hugh Williams)

Note: George Holland's sister, Susannah, m. Lt. Thomas T. Ward. Related to Ebenezer? I certainly expect so. A brother? Thomas had daughters Catherine m. Robert Ware and Susanna with Susanna Holland and Amelia with 2nd wife, Ann Wegg. Is it possible this Thomas Ward is the one who formed T Ward's Company that led the Loyalist from N.Y. to Nova Scotia? I'm working on it.



I think this is John's home place 1773.

It is on record that the twenty-eight lots into which the Island was subdivided were disposed of by ballot on a single day to men who had or appeared to have some claim on the Government. Captain Holland's lot was on the southerly side of the Island near the westerly end, now in Prince County. Summerside is the nearest important town. The following is a copy of a lease to John Clark and it may be fairly assumed that it is similar to many others granted by Captain Holland and afterwards by his heirs:

KNOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, that I John Clarke, of the City & Province of Quebec, am holden & stand firmly bound unto Samuel Holland, Esqr., of the City & Province aforesaid, in the Just Sum of Eight Pounds, Ten Shillings & Ten Pence, Lawfull Currency of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which said sum was advanced & paid on condition of my taking, cultivating & residing upon a certain Tract of Land, being formerly Part of an Estate belonging to Samuel Holland, on the Island of St. John (as fully expressed in Articles of Agreement drawn between us) to be repaid to Sd. Samuel Holland, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns on or before the sixth day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred & seventy two, with the Interest thereon to that Time, & untill the Sum aforesd. be paid, according to the Laws of Nova Scotia, And in case I the sd. John Clarke, do not take, cultivate & reside upon sd. Tract of Land, that then the sum aforesd., with the Interest thereon due, & also the further sum of twenty five Pounds Lawfull Currency, of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia, shall be immediately paid, or good & sufficient securities given for the same. And I the sd. John Clarke do also further agree to & with the sd. Samuel Holland, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, that whenever he or they shall think proper to erect a Grist Mill on the Lot or Township Number twenty eight in the Island of St. John, that I will immediately (there being no legal Hinderance) upon his or their Order, assist in the erecting & finishing the same, as a Carpenter & otherwise as I shall be capable, for which Assistance I will ask & demand from him or them no more than Just Sum of One Shilling p. Day, Lawfull Currency of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia, And in Case I the sd. John Clarke do not when ordered comply with the Condition aforesd. (there being no legal Hinderance), that then the Sum of twenty five Pounds Lawfull Currency of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia shall be immediately paid, or good & sufficient Securities given for the same.

For the due Performance of all which I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assigns; in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal, this Sixth Day of May, one thousand, seven hundred & sixty nine.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered,
in Presence of us.

John ^{his} x Clarke
mark

(S e a l)

Geo. Derbage
Chas. McDonnelly

John Clarke came from Quebec to Isle St. Jean with Holland and his wife and Clarke's son was born at Charlottetown two months later than John Frederick Holland, the eldest son of Major Samuel Holland. Major Clarke is a great grandson of John Clarke.

On May 27, 1794, Samuel Holland, by Power of Attorney given his son, Frederick Braham, leased to George Muttard, of Tryon River, St. George's Parish, a part of original lot No. 28, a parcel of land containing two hundred acres, the term of lease being 999 years, the lessee to pay annually during the said term the sum of sixpence of current money of the Province of Nova Scotia, being at the rate of five shillings per Spanish mill dollar for each and every acre of land hereby demised. Taxes were to be paid by Muttard; and Holland, his heirs, etc., might repossess lands if rental was in arrears for one year. It was also mutually agreed between the parties that Holland should receive from Muttard one pepper corn in lieu of the rental for the first seven years of the term.

The Life and Times of Major Samuel Holland
Surveyor-General 1764-1801

Title to John's land in PEI. 1772.

Regiments & Mens Names age size			Examination of Invalid Soldiers			Admitted Dismissed
			on Tuesday the 8 th June 1784			
			Complaints	Where Born	Professions	
17 th Foot	Alex ^r Hinch	36 16	Ruptured	Manchester Lancashire	Taylor	D
	The Earl	41 48	Complication of disorder	London	Lab ^r	D
	In ^r Shouldice	36 13	Spiny foot & bone	London	Weaver	D
30 th	Henry Wall	26 8	Morated	William Donegal	Abvent	D A
30 th	Mar ^t Lind	54 5	Wounded in the left Breast	Lincolnshire	Taylor	D
44 th	Henry Seymour	47 16	Alcure	Stonewall	Perimeter	Doct ^r D
47 th	John Milford	34 17	Stomach	Lancashire	Writer	D
50 th	In ^r Kallenman	20 2	Lame in Left	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D A
60 th	John Clarke	53 8	Wounded in the Left	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D A
63 th	Emm ^r Taylor	38 10 1/2	Infirmary	Taunton	Somerset	Wool D
64 th	Luke Taylor	35 8	Wounded in the Right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
74 th	Ann ^r Robertson	49 18 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Serj ^t Dun ^r Sinclair	46 22 1/2	Wounded in the Right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	S ^r & Ensign ^r Wallman	36 6 1/2	Lost the use of his right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	S ^r & Don ^r McIntosh	30 6 1/2	Wounded in the Left	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	S ^r & Arch ^r Campbell	25 6 1/2	Wounded in the Right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
Corps ^t	In ^r Boag	40 20 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	S ^r & Smith	24 6 1/2	Disabled in the Right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Alex ^r Lee	40 24 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Th ^r Gibson	52 28 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	John Galt	50 22 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Peter W ^r Kitchin	54 10 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Alex ^r W ^r Davidson	44 16 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Robert Murdoch	50 13 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Rob ^t Burnside	44 18 1/2	Disabled in the Right	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	John Robertson	36 13 1/2	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D
	Ja ^s Lawrence	57 12	Stomach	St John's	Lincolnshire	Abvent D

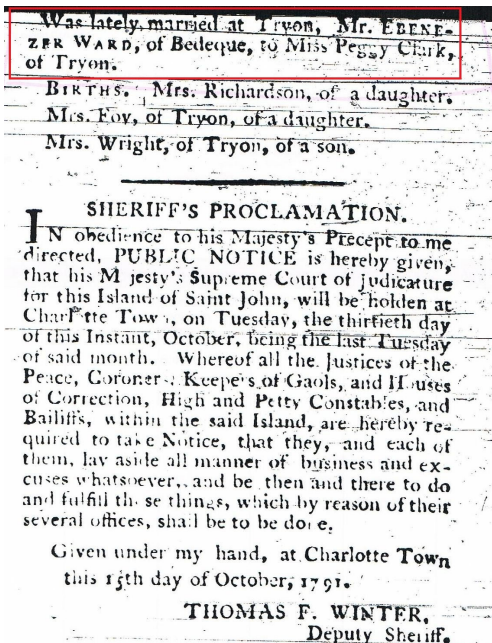
1784 John Clark age 53. This fits nicely but I'm not 100% sure it's the right John Clark. Fold3 on line.

minor foci in Lot 65 and in Lot 50 along the upper reaches of Orwell Bay. We are poorly informed as to the localities of origin of the Loyalists. The Bedeque group is supposed to have had as its nucleus part of the famous Shelburne (Nova Scotia) settlement which was so short-lived there and those in Kings (presumably in one or all of Lots 47, 54, 63 and 64) are spoken of as "Rhode Islanders." The latter group had been chiefly claimed for Montague.

By June 12, 1784, it is estimated that there were 380 Loyalists on the island (202 men and 178 women, children and slaves) and that another 120 came with their families by September 25 of that year. Many of them were transients and by 1786 Patterson reported that there were about 200 remaining.⁴⁷ The numbers were probably underestimated, but the suggestion that American Loyalists formed from one-sixth to one-fifth of the population⁴⁸ could only have been true, if ever, within a few years of their arrival. The names on the census of 1798 do not preclude the possibility that there were from 500 to 1,000 Loyalists, or their descendants, in a total recorded population of 4,300 odd at the end of the century; it does, however, seem unlikely that there were so many.

CHANGES OF THE EIGHTIES AND NINETIES

Stewart's survey of the 1779-99 settlement showed other advances in the twenty years which are reflected in Figures 23 and 24. Some settlement, mostly connected with the



It's extremely likely that Ebenezer Ward was one of the Loyalist settlers in Bedeque in Lot 26. The 1798 census puts him in Lot 28 so perhaps after his marriage to Margaret they settled there near her family.

The Royal Gazette 17 Oct 1792: Was lately married at Tryon, Mr. Ebenezer Ward of Bedeque, to Miss Peggy Clark, of Tryon. Did Rev. William Grandin perform the ceremony?

The Royal Gazette 17 Oct 1792: Was lately married at Tryon, Mr. Ebenezer Ward of Bedeque, to Miss Peggy Clark, of Tryon. The 1791 calendar has the 30th on a Sunday. The 1792 calendar has the 30th as a Tuesday. I can't find this issue of the Royal Gazette again to recheck the published date. I'm going to keep the wedding year as 1792.

to such as would settle on the island. To this end they offered to resign certain of their lands for colonization, on condition that the government abated the quit-rents. This petition was favourably received by the government, and a proclamation was issued promising lands to settlers in Prince Edward Island on terms similar to those granted to settlers in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Encouraged by the liberal terms held forth, a number of Loyalists went to the island direct from New York, and a number went later from Shelburne, disappointed by the prospects there. In June 1784 a muster of Loyalists on the island was taken, which showed a total of about three hundred and eighty persons, and during the remainder of the year a couple of hundred went from Shelburne. At the end of 1784, therefore, it is safe to assume that there were nearly six hundred on the island, or about one-fifth of the total population.

These refugees found great difficulty in obtaining the grants of land promised to them. They were allowed to take up their residence on certain lands, being assured that their titles were secure; and then, after they had cleared the lands, erected buildings, planted orchards,

CHAPTER VIII

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NOT many Loyalists found their way to Prince Edward Island, or, as it was called at the time of the American Revolution, the Island of St John. Probably there were not many more than six hundred on the island at any one time. But the story of these immigrants forms a chapter in itself. Elsewhere the refugees were well and loyally treated. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the English officials strove to the best of their ability, which was perhaps not always great, to make provision for them. But in Prince Edward Island they were the victims of treachery and duplicity.

Prince Edward Island was in 1783 owned by a number of large landed proprietors. When it became known that the British government intended to settle the Loyalists in Nova Scotia, these proprietors presented a petition to Lord North, declaring their desire to afford asylum

and made other improvements, they were told that their titles lacked validity, and they were forced to move. Written title-deeds were withheld on every possible pretext, and when they were granted they were found to contain onerous conditions out of harmony with the promises made. The object of the proprietors, in inflicting these persecutions, seems to have been to force the settlers to become tenants instead of freeholders. Even Colonel Edmund Fanning, the Loyalist lieutenant-governor, was implicated in this conspiracy. Fanning was one of the proprietors in Township No. 50. The settlers in this township, being unable to obtain their grants, resolved to send a remonstrance to the British government, and chose as their representative one of their number who had known Lord Cornwallis during the war, hoping through him to obtain redress. This agent was on the point of leaving for England, when news of his intention reached Colonel Fanning. The ensuing result was as prompt as it was significant: within a week afterwards nearly all the Loyalists in Township No. 50 had obtained their grants.

Others, however, did not have friends in high places, and were unable to obtain redress. The minutes of council which contained the records

of many of the allotments were not entered in the regular Council Book, but were kept on loose sheets; and thus the unfortunate settlers were not able to prove by the Council Book that their lands had been allotted them. When the rough minutes were discovered years later, they were found to bear evidence, in erasures and the use of different inks, of having been tampered with.

For seventy-five years the Loyalists continued to agitate for justice. As early as 1790 the island legislature passed an act empowering the governor to give grants to those who had not yet received them from the proprietors. But this measure did not entirely redress the grievances, and after a lapse of fifty years a petition of the descendants of the Loyalists led to further action in the matter. In 1840 a bill was passed by the House of Assembly granting relief to the Loyalists, but was thrown out by the Legislative Council. As late as 1860 the question was still troubling the island politics. In that year a land commission was appointed, which reported that there were Loyalists who still had claims on the local government, and recommended that free grants should be made to such as could prove that their fathers had been attracted to

90 THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

the island under promises which had never been fulfilled.

Such is the unlovely story of how the Loyalists were persecuted in the Island of St John, under the British flag.

It seems to be a story of out of the frying pan and into the fire. Each step was worse than the step before.



*A Return of the Inhabitants on the Island of Saint John, taken in April, 1798, by order of His Excellency Governor Fanning, &c., &c., &c.: By Robert Fox, Deputy Surveyor.**

214

HISTORY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females.
		Under 16 yrs	From 16 to 60	Above 60	Under 16 yrs	From 16 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 26.	Samuel Chatterton	2	1		3	1		7
	John Baker	4	3		3	3		10
	Major Hooper		1		2	1		4
	Joseph Selliker	1	2		1	1		4
	Thomas Hooper, Esq.	1	1	1	1			4
	William Barrett		4					4
	Peter Mabee	4	3		1	2		10
	John Strickland	2	1		2	1		6
	Nathaniel Wetherall	1	1			2		4
	Widow Robins	3			3	1		7
	Benjamin Cole	1	2		4	1		8
	Richard Price	2	1		1	1		5
	Moses Hives	2	1		1	1		5
	Alexander Anderson		1		2	1		4
	Archibald McCullum	2	1		2	1		6
Lot No. 27.	Daniel Woods	2	1		2	1		6
	John McDonald		1		2	1		4
	Dennis Flyn		1					1
	John McGinnis	1	1		3	1		6
	Dougald McGinnis	1	1		2	1		5
	Donald McKenzie	2	2		2	2		6
Lot No. 28.	Peter Rubere	2	1		2	1		6
	William Clark	1	1	1	1	1		5
	George Molart		2			1		3
	John Gould	2	1		2	1		6
	George Stagman	2	1		4	1		8
	Tho. Gamble	4	1		2	1		8
	Dav. McWilliam	4	1		1	1		7
	Widow Pollard	4			3	1		8
	Adam Fullmon		3	1			1	5
	Widow Lard		2		2	1		5
	James Hewit	1	2	1	1	1		6
Lot No. 28.	Morris Quinlan		1		2	1		4
	John Taylor		1		1	1		3
	Joseph Woods	1	1		3	1		6
	Dav. Penman		1	1	2	1		5
	William Warren	1	1		2	2		6
	John Lord	2	2		2	4		10
	Nathaniel Wright	4	1			2		7
	John Foy, Esq.	1	1		3	1		6
	Philip Callbeck	1	1		2	1		5
	Ebenezer Ward	1	3		3	1		8
	Peter Clymer	2	1		1	2		6

Ebenezer and Margaret had been married 7 years so some of these children must be from a 1st wife. Any child aged 16 and above would have been born no later than 1782/3 so the 3 daughters 16 and above can't be Peggy's. Did a 1st wife die around 1790? Where were they then? Margaret's father must have been dead by 1798. I think this William would be her brother.

(Drenan) of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 19 June 1832 Catherine Power (q.v.) (33:68).

Walsh, Richard. Deserted 15 Aug. 1808 from a Detachment, 1st Bn., 23rd Regt. of Foot or Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 5'8", swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, 24, b. Ireland; advertised *The Weekly Chronicle*, 26 Aug. 1808 (28:34).

Walsh, Richard. Of Camona, Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 10 May 1835 Catherine Walsh (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Richard. S. of James/Margaret of Ballingerry, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 4 Feb. 1829 Mary Brawders (q.v.) (32:119).

Walsh, Richard. S. of John/Eleanor (Doulan) of Parish St. John, Kilkenny City, Ireland; marr. Halifax 18 Apr. 1828 Margaret Jones (32:120).

Walsh, Richard. S. of Michael/Eleanor (Quirk) of Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 28 May 1835 Ellen Conway (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Richard. S. of Thomas/Joanna of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 2 July 1838 Alice Walsh (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Thomas/Margaret (Ryan) of Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 2 Oct. 1810 Mary Purcell (30:112).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of John/Mary (Grant) of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 6 Feb. 1830 Mary Byrnes (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Martin/Bridget (Capel) of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 8 July 1830 Anne Crook (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of James/Mary (Grace) of Parish Kilmacow, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 7 Aug. 1829 Catherine Tobin (q.v.) (32:120).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of Thomas/Honora (Nagle) of Co. Cork, Ireland; marr. Halifax 23 July 1839 Joanna Sullivan (q.v.) (34:139).

Walsh, Thomas. S. of James/Honora (O'Hara) of Co. Tipperary, Ireland; marr. Halifax 16 Apr. 1845 Ann Aheran (q.v.) (35:145).

Walsh, Thomas. Widower of Honora Aheran; of Co. Cork, Ireland; marr. Halifax 11 Jan. 1831 Mary Crowley (q.v.) (33:68).

Walsh, William. S. of Robert/Mary (Ruffe) of Parish Tubbrid, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland; marr. Halifax 26 Oct. 1822 Nancy Feishkence (31:54).

Walsh, William. S. of Thomas/Mary (Murphy) of Co. Wexford, Ireland; marr. Halifax 1 May 1833 Margaret Mahony (33:68).

Walt, Thomas. Loyalist; plus 1 f.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Walters, William. Loyalist; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Waltin, Jonathan. Loyalist; plus 1 svt.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:197).

Walton, Thomas. 24; husbandman; Hull, Yorkshire, to Halifax; on JENNY 3-10 April 1775 (22:124).

Ward, Ebenezer. Loyalist; plus 1 f./2 ch./1 svt.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Ward, Elizabeth. 22; wife of William; Hull, Yorkshire, to Nova Scotia; on TWO FRIENDS 28 Feb.-7 Mar. 1774 (25:28).

Ward, James. Loyalist; plus 1 f./3 ch.; mustered at Digby 19 May 1784 (39:196).

Ebenezer and his family mustered at Digby 19 May 1784. The Ebenezer who left NY in 1784 had a f 2 ch 1 sv. That makes me think this is the same Ebenezer. The 7 year old servant, Elizabeth, went to Annapolis which is very near Digby. What happened to her? Could she be counted as one of the 3 daughters enumerated in 1798? The problem is Digby is on the other side of Nova Scotia from Shelburne. The reason for the next move becomes clearer soon.

1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	31
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing, or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, now with the enemy, viz. David Ogden, sen. David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Bruen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Robert Drummond, Lewis Greenfield, Stephen Farrand, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Nicholas Ogden, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Vanvagner, Garabrant Garabranits, Jacob Brower, Garnet Wonters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallet, Peter Woods, Peter Brown, Benjamin Pierson, Richard Stanton, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Wells, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Geson, jun, the Rev. Isaac Browne, Derick Schuyler, William Maxwell, Francis Batey, Nicholas Garabrant, John White, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Stager, Samuel Harrison, Peter Dubois, Aaron Pierson, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffman, Dr. Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun. and James Gray; and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the County of Essex, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Commissioners,
SAMUEL HAYES. }
THOMAS CANTFIELD.

State of New-Jersey, Essex County, Dec. 9. 1778.

A VERY handsome CHARIOT to be sold — Enquire of JOHN LANE, at the North-Branch of Raritan, New-Jersey. The price Four Hundred Pounds.

Documents relating to the Revolutionary history of the State of New Jersey by New Jersey Historical Society

Publication date (1901-17)

Topics New Jersey -- History Revolution, 1775-1783 Sources

Publisher Trenton

Collection robarts; toronto

Digitizing sponsor MSN

Contributor Robarts - University of Toronto

Language English

Volume 2

26

Bookplateleaf 0005

Call number AAP-9062

Camera 5D

Copyright-evidence Evidence reported by andrea@archive.org for item

ser2newjerseyrev02newjuoft on April 9, 2007: no visible notice of copyright; stated date is 1903.

Copyright-evidence-date 20070409132110

Copyright-evidence-operator andrea@archive.org

Copyright-region US

Identifier ser2newjerseyrev02newjuoft

Identifier-ark ark:/13960/t18k76j73

Lcamid 1721200377

Pages 672

Possible copyright status NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

Ppi 400

Rcamid 1020707106

Scandate 20070411025156

Full catalog record MARCXML

Ebenezer Ward Jr. on this page. Are there 2? Are they father and son? Two different families altogether? Uzal Ward and the Ogdens do connect to the Ward family where I think Ebenezer fits.

Nova Scotia

Botsford, Amos

1754 - 28

George the Third by the Grace
of God of Great Britain
France & Ireland King
Defender of the Faith & so forth

To all to whome these
presents shall come Greeting

Know ye that We of our
special grace certain knowledge &
mere motion, have given and granted
and by these presents for us our Heirs
& Successors do give and grant unto
Amos Botsford, William McKenney
James Hughston, Eleazar Holcom
Ebenezer Freeman Joseph Ruggles
Matthias Kelly, William Chandler,
Austin Smith, Dove Dismar Junr.
Alexander Phillips, Alexander Graham
Samuel Thomson, Isaac Hutchinson
Minto Le Sage, O Sullivan Lutherland
Jeremiah Milner William Street
Patrick McGuire, Enoch Townor
Benjamin Babcock, John Pragg
Adam Bulcher, Solomon Bunell

N^o 3

Mj

Thomas got 500 acres; Ebenezer 300 acres. Amos Botsford is mentioned later.

George Bain, John Cosman, Joseph
 Cronk, Thomas Cumings, Thomas
 Crane, Samuel Chandler, Dennis
 Dowling, James Edgar, Anthony Flavel,
 Thomas Fowler, Stephen Fountain,
 Patrick Graham, Stephen Goldsmith,
 Richard Grogan, Myers Graham,
 John Hatch, Thomas Hutchinson,
 Jesse Hoyt, George Ingham, William
 Ingham, Mid^d. Perkins, Michael Jones,
 Elisha Jones, Mid^d. Ingham, Henry
 Lebarre, Martin Ingham, Timothy
 Langley, John McKown, Alexander
 Clinton, Jeremiah Moore, Richard
 Maple, Joseph Northrop, Henry
 Nichols, Thomas Osborn, Jacob
 Osborn, Simon Purcell, Joseph
 Paterson, Nathaniel Proctor, Simon
 Parker, James Parks, James Richard,
 Friedrich Robinson, James Smith,
 William Shear, Billy Saunders, Enos
 Stephens, John Storum, Simon Van Alstede,
 Andrew Vetch, William Vetch, Thomas
Ward, Thomas Wear, Elijah Williams,
 Adam Walker, Mary Barry, Gorham
 Williard, John Taylor, Andrew Ritchie,
 Andrew Ritchie Jun^r, Thomas Ritchie

No 3
 184 2

Is it possible this Thomas is Thomas Turner Ward who m. Susannah Holland? She might have been a 2nd wife. Susannah's brother, George, m. Margaret's sister, Elizabeth.



N^o 3

July 19

Five hundred Acres, William Townsley one
hundred Acres, Ebenezer Ward three hundred
Acres, John Paul two hundred Acres, John
Edison five hundred Acres, Griffiths Peaking
four hundred Acres, Anthony Hollingshead
three hundred Acres, Jacob Laysadere three
hundred Acres, William M'Dormon four
hundred Acres, Archibald Hamilton three
hundred Acres, John Mumford two hundred
Acres, John Houghton two hundred Acres,
Major Robert Typpenny three hundred Acres
Jonathan Cayson three hundred and fifty
Acres, Ruben Clayson two hundred and
fifty Acres, Conrad Handlespike three
hundred & fifty Acres, Francis Pilgrim
two hundred & fifty Acres, John Leak
two hundred Acres, Humphry Wade three
hundred and fifty Acres, Henry Laforge
three hundred and fifty Acres, Isaac Bonell
Esq.^r two hundred Acres, John Roome
two hundred Acres, John B. Moor two
hundred Acres, Roger Lye two hundred
Acres, John Burket three hundred Acres,
John Hill two hundred & fifty Acres,
Thomas Kipp two hundred Acres, Colo.
Hatfield two hundred & fifty
Acres, Robert Leonard one hundred Acres,
Lawrence Workwick two hundred Acres

This Ebenezer Ward is not a Jr. Is he the same Ebenezer as the one called Jr.?

The letters going back to the United States begin to echo this assessment. A Philadelphia newspaper in 1783 gives some idea of the changing picture of Nova Scotia. "Many of the refugees who have settled at Port Roseway have wrote their friends in New York by no means to come to that place."¹⁷ The New York group of loyalists for whom Amos Botsford was agent were disillusioned quite early. In May of 1783 they had written to say they were "both sorry and surprized that our affairs in your province are in so unpleasant a situation."¹⁸ Captain Calbeck could not congratulate Edward Winslow on his arrival in Halifax, for that would be "a very chilly and unmeaning compliment, the Country you have left is in every respect (but as to Loyalty) a Paradise in comparison."¹⁹ Joshua Chandler, in writing from the United States in July of 1783 expected to see all of his people back within 3 months, for "Nova Scotia is not the place for Happiness, or I am greatly deceived."²⁰ And at Shelburne, especially, the dream of the Loyalists was being shouldered aside by reality.

I am told most Horrid accounts of the place that many people have ruined themselves by building large & spacious Houses that the Land is most Intolerably bad and Totally unfit for Cultivation at these Accounts I am Exceedingly distressed for many of the poor Suffering Loyalists who have Emigrated thither if this is True must be ruined why was not the place Sufficiently Explored before the people went this Surely was bad management Indeed if what I hear is true.²¹

Nor was their attitude to the Nova Scotian any better. It was one of contempt, sometimes patronizing, and always self-righteous. The Nova Scotians were lazy, "languid wretches" who had been forced into some industry through shame of the Loyalists' accomplishments and energies.²² A Loyalist traveller through Nova Scotia in the summer of 1783 found that "the people seem to live and let tomorrow provide for itself. You see a sameness in the countenance of everyone except the Refugees who

¹⁷ W. O. RAYMOND, "The Founding of Shelburne; Benjamin Marston at Halifax, Shelburne and Miramichi," *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, No. 8 (1909), 250.

¹⁸ P.A.C., M.C. 23, D.4, Vol. I, No. 11. New York Agents to Amos Botsford et al., May 31, 1783.

¹⁹ *The Winslow Papers*, p. 149. Capt. Calbeck to Edward Winslow, November 21, 1783.

²⁰ P.A.C., M.C. 23, D.4, Vol. I, No. 13. Joshua Chandler to Amos Botsford, July 1783.

²¹ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. III, No. 310. Thomas Milledge to Gideon White, September 4, 1784.

²² *The Winslow Papers*, p. 251. Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth, November 27, 1784.

Nova Scotia Loyalists 1783-1785 by Neil MacKinnon

are quite a Different set of people."²³ They were also shrewd to the point of greediness, and willing to turn the refugees' tragedy to their own advantage. To S. S. Blowers, they were "accumulating wealth at a great rate by the exorbitant prices which they extort from the Strangers."²⁴ Jacob Bailey also found that they "have enriched themselves by selling their produce by no means at a moderate price to these unfortunate adventurers."²⁵ This alleged greed had been detrimental to the growth of Annapolis, for the landowners had demanded such extravagant prices of the Loyalists that the more affluent had been driven to Shelburne, Halifax and the Digby area.²⁶

Occasionally, however, beneath this aura of persecution, more general impressions of the Nova Scotian and his particular character can be found. In a journal kept by Mather Byles III, there is a description of a brief visit among some natives of Yarmouth "to see their manner of living," a description which tells something of both Bluenose and Loyalist.

The houses, or rather huts, are very miserable, some thing like those inhabited by the French people on the road to Birch Cove — I stopped at four different cottages to see their manner of living, and amuse myself with a little *right down Yankeeism* — In one of them liv'd a New England shoemaker, who immediately after the first salutations began to question me concerning the *faith* — He told me he had been putting up his petition for rain "And I dare say" says he "we shall have a *spurt* before to morrow evening." — He asked my opinion of Allan's treatise, said he begun it; but finding it was not *right sound doctrine* he tore it by again. Allan, he says, died in New England last spring. His wife was receiving a visit from a young lady of about twenty, who had travelled from a back country settlement called Zebouge for her education — She goes to school, and *larns all face sort of work and stiche-like*.²⁷

Byles' superior tone in amusing himself with a simple yet shrewd Yankee tells us less of the typical Nova Scotian than of those characteristics which the Loyalist was beginning to classify as typically Nova Scotian. Yet this type of description is not frequent, for the Loyalist at this time could not, without difficulty, measure anyone except by the yardstick of the rebellion and its tragic consequences. It was thought that because of the particular attitude of the Nova Scotian towards the rebellion, "their envy and malignity will induce 'em to throw every obstacle and

²³ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, August 18, 1783.

²⁴ *The Winslow Papers*, p. 135.

²⁵ P.A.N.S., Bailey Papers, Vol. XIV. Jacob Bailey to Dr. Maurice, October 28, 1785.

²⁶ Same to same, May 12, 1786.

²⁷ P.A.N.S., The Byles Papers, Vol. I, Folder 2, p. 14. Journal of Mather Byles III.

Nova Scotia Loyalists 1783-1785 by Neil MacKinnon

impediment in your way. I am astonished that they have not art to conceal the principles by which they are actuated.”²⁸ As much as any of the rebelling states, during the late war they had been “King Killers,”²⁹ and had lived with “loyalty upon the tip of their tongues and rebellion in their hearts.”³⁰ Nor had the cessation of hostilities weakened this feeling, for they were still “inclined to favor the Americans in other words are Rebels,”³¹ and Halifax was “that source of Republicanism” that nourished the rest of the colony.³²

The people in this Country having caught the Contagion early and indeed I wonder it has remain'd in the stamp of Government as 7/8ths of the people are Bigotted to the American Cause.... The people in this country don't deny their principles and are in general like the same class of N. England from which they ransom for Debt.³³

Yet the Bluenose Nova Scotian was merely an incidental factor in the early struggle for survival among the Loyalists. On the other hand the British government and its efforts were all important and loomed far larger in the Loyalist mind. The attitude of the Loyalist towards the crown in these early years was one of utter dependence and great distrust. They feared not receiving what they would treat with contempt when received. Because of the repetitious petulance of many of their requests and comments it is easy to forget the prevailing mood of desperation. It was there before they left New York, upon the initial announcement of receiving only six months provisions.³⁴ And it was there in the initial period in Nova Scotia. Although there were complaints about receiving “nothing here but His Majesties’ rotten pork and unbaked flour,”³⁵ the fear was in not receiving the rotten pork at all. Although provisions were continued for three years or more, the Loyalists were never really certain or assured as to how long the provisions would continue, and thus memorials such as that of the magistrates of Shelburne in January of 1784,

²⁸ *The Winslow Papers*, p. 291. Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman, April 4, 1785.

²⁹ Church Historical Society, Austin, Texas, Papers Relating to the Rev. Jacob Bailey (Microfilm). Jacob Bailey to —, May 4, 1780.

³⁰ P.A.N.S., Bailey Papers, Vol. XIII. Jacob Bailey to Mrs. Rachel Barlow, November 8, 1779.

³¹ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, August 22, 1783.

³² John Garner, “The Electoral Franchise in Colonial Nova Scotia” (Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1948), p. 52.

³³ P.A.N.S., White Collection, Vol. XV, No. 1539. Diary of an unnamed Loyalist, September 5, 1783.

³⁴ P.A.C., M.C. 9, B.6, pp. 193-194. Minute Book of the Port Roseway Associates, 1783.

³⁵ Macdonald, “Memoir of Governor Parr,” p. 51.

Nova Scotia Loyalists 1783-1785 by Neil MacKinnon

of a group of people he felt to be of no use whatsoever to Nova Scotia, and ordered “That these people shall not be landed nor any others received that may come hereafter.”⁴⁴ Enough was enough.

Along with the continuing departures and arrivals, there was also a great deal of loyalist movement within the province and even within the settlements. At Shelburne, where Marston and the other surveyors were busy trying to bring some order to the situation, the refugees were adding to the chaos, for one of the marked characteristics of the years 1784 and 1785 was the remarkable mobility of loyalists as land-owners, the buying and selling, switching and exchanging of land tickets and titles within the community. Many with poor land sought and bought better, many with good locations sold and left. “Few settlers at Shelburne were satisfied with their locations so that the shifting of land ownerships became almost universal,” H.C. Mathews notes. One example from Mathews’s handful of Scots is indicative.

On October 13, 1783, George Chisholm bought lot No. 110, Mason’s Division, of fifty acres from the grantee Kenneth McKenzie for £30 “Current Money” and sold his town lot to one Alexander Fraser for £10. Two days later he bought Fraser’s town lot [No. 14, Block letter N North Division] for £10, an equal trade, and immediately sold it to Kenneth McKenzie for £20 “Current Money.” Four months later, on February 12, 1784, he acquired the adjoining lot, No. 111, Mason’s Division, from the grantee, James Wilson, in equal trade for his lot [No. 6] on the Roseway River.⁴⁵

Only one of Mathews’s Scots stayed on the Shelburne side of the peninsula. The others, attracted by the better land and fishing grounds, the sheltered cove and the abundance of timber, found or bought land around Jordan Bay east of Shelburne.⁴⁶ Rev. William Walter mentioned several times the migration from Shelburne to the surrounding country. In the fall of 1784 he wrote of the town’s decline “in reality,” when many who finally received their farm lots moved onto them, emptying all the back part of the town.⁴⁷ He later mentioned “numberless little settlements” on the sea coast east and west of Shelburne.⁴⁸

Other loyalist communities in the early years showed the same mobility, some of the newcomers moving onto farms or buying more or better land, others selling and leaving one area for a more promising or simply leaving. The improved lands advertised for sale in the *Gazette* indicate that loyalists were not limiting themselves to their grants but that those who could afford to were buying good land.⁴⁹ Meanwhile the citizens of Sissiboo were advertising in the *Gazette*

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

Provisions, Musters, and Mobility

The issue of provisions was a dominant one in the first years of the loyalist settlements. It loomed large because it was the key not to comfort but to sheer survival. The early years were filled with the scurry and worry of loyalist and official over the delivery and extension of the bounty. The desire for an efficient and fair distribution of provisions led to the musters of 1784 and 1785, which showed the distribution of loyalists throughout the colony. The lists also partly revealed the mobility among the settlements, the numbers still arriving, already departing, and frequently moving from place to place within Nova Scotia.

In New York the loyalists had requested provisions for both the voyage and a year in Nova Scotia. Carleton, lacking the necessary authority, could promise the agents only six months' provisions. At the time of their leaving, however, they were victualled for twelve months,¹ the provisions being the same as those given to His Majesty's troops.² With little on hand in New York or Nova Scotia, officials counted heavily on swift delivery from England, only to find that difficulties arose in gathering provisions from the scattered sources there.³ By September 1783 the loyalists were petitioning earnestly for more provisions. A polite memorial from the leading citizens of Shelburne underlined their desperation. Mentioning both their past sacrifices and future zeal on behalf of Britain, the memorial pointed out that the harsh country, lack of materials, late arrival, and the "vast additional Numbers exceeding all expectation" made imperative the need for an increase in provisions. Otherwise they would suffer great distress and see their settlement "rendered in a great measure impracticable."⁴

There was little in Nova Scotia to give them, whether the government was willing or not. General Campbell wrote that the stock

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

significant are the supplementary comments on town and water lots, comments permeated with charges of favouritism and unfairness. The land had been drawn for by lottery, and yet a favoured few had managed to subvert this fair policy by applying to the government for extra grants of three hundred acres. "And to this impolitic or rather inadvertent Conduct," it was observed, "is owing in some Measure the want of Lands in the Vicinity of Shelburne to satisfy the just demands of other Loyalists." The author also spoke of grave injustices concerning water lots where, by a legal technicality of definition, "Persons who had come but newly into the settlement" managed to nullify the rights of the owners and usurp the claims themselves. "Now, while these Instances of Injuries remain constantly before the Eyes of the people, their minds must be as constantly irritated, and till these injuries can be somehow or other redressed, many Subjects who would Scorn to be in the Breach of the Peace themselves, will nevertheless show much Reluctance at assisting the Magistrates when called upon, if they should even consent to assist them at all."⁵ These injustices were being committed, not by Nova Scotian Yankees, but by fellow loyalists.

This too, in a sense, was inevitable. Close to twenty thousand loyalists had descended upon a poor and insignificant colony, seeking land, office, and security. It was apparent that the market value of their loyalty was hurt in such an inflationary situation, and that protests against the rebels and nabobs would succeed only to a certain degree, for there were twenty thousand other refugees with the same claims to the government's gratitude. There were simply not enough loaves and fishes, and often ambition had to be satisfied at the expense of other loyalists. There was an air of *saute qui peut*, of taking care of oneself and one's friends, devil take the hindmost. "Keep this Hint to yourself," Charles Morris advised Dugald Campbell, "let the others do as they please." One could erase another loyalist's name from a memorial and insert one's own to get the land. One could claim land on behalf of his wife's loyalty, and demand the land of another loyalist to boot, for the latter "is a person every way unworthy of your favour and who in the place of being an acquisition, to our Province as [recommended] has proved himself to be nothing more than a nuisance." A man of slight influence could manage to take away the partly cleared land of a fellow loyalist and have it put under his servant's name.⁶

Many stories of loyalist abusing loyalist emanated from Shelburne. It was reported that at Shelburne "many unfair things have been practiced towards one another, in the Business of locating Lotts, and towards Government, in the wrong application of its Bounty: and

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

that many of the inhabitants who came late to the place, are about removing themselves to other parts of the province, being impelled to it, by the unequal manner in which [business] is conducted there."⁵⁴ Benjamin Marston also described the conflict over land between the early arrivals and the late-comers: "The people yesterday drew for their 50 acre lots. They have left many out of the drawing who are equally entitled to a lot as those who have drawn. They want government, more knowledge, and a small portion of generosity. They wish to engross the whole grant into the hands of the few who came in the first fleet, hoping the distresses of their fellow-Loyalists, who must leave New York, will oblige them to make purchases."⁵⁵

There was conflict and jealousy between the various groups into which the loyalists were organized, between the New York group, for example, and the Port Roseway Associates. These group loyalties and suspicion of outsiders tended to splinter the common front. When another group appeared to be receiving particular attention, "they cannot comprehend it, that others should have everything and they Nothing. The people for that Reason are discouraged and dispirited."⁵⁶ In Port Mouton there was resentment by the veterans of Tarleton's Legion towards Brook Watson's New York staff, who, having sat out the war in New York, seemed to be getting more material aid in Nova Scotia.⁵⁷

The Botsford papers, revealing the resentment of the Digby group towards Shelburne, tend to underline the fact that personal loyalty and adherence were very weak beyond one's own agency or organization. Each agency and settlement appears to have been isolated, with little thought of the state of the other settlements. Concerning the Port Roseway group, "As they have declined being connected with us, we thought it right to give you this Notice, that you may act accordingly in fixing your location as soon as can conveniently be done, especially as their agents, Messers Dole and Pinchon are not probably in Nova Scotia."⁵⁸

There were the inevitable power struggles within the groups, for these people had been lifted out of their environment and placed, often with acquaintances of a short time, into a new, alien, and fluid environment, where old forms and standards meant little, and status was in a state of flux. In his letters to Gideon White, R.F. Brownrigg described the jockeying for position among the loyalists in Chedabucto, where the community was split into two factions over such critical issues as land, provisions, and stores. The local Pooh-Bah, Dr McPherson, sought to monopolize for his own group the provisions and the best town lots. He also fought to replace the surveyor with a candidate of his own choice and "seems to wish:

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

to become Dictator to the inhabitants of Chedabucto." Brownrigg and his friends refused to extend such homage automatically. "Don't misconstrue me - we mean to live in perfect harmony - but to act with spirit." Apparently Brownrigg was too sanguine, for in July 1784 he wrote to White from Halifax, and in mentioning the clique in this rather muted letter, simply states, "they are very troublesome, and have partly drove me hither."⁵⁹

The conflict which arose in Digby is indicative of the tensions which could split a loyalist settlement. A board of four had been appointed by the captains and heads of classes to divide the government material among the refugees. At the request of some discontented loyalists, the board decided to look into the accounts of Amos Botsford, the agent. When this was done, they should have ceased functioning as a board, but they apparently assumed the powers of a permanent committee, "powers which the people did not intend." What ensued was a contest between the board and the agents for political control of the community. As the struggle continued, the community divided behind either Botsford or the leader of the board, a Major Tempany. Both men sought aid in Halifax. Thomas Osburn stated that if Botsford had his way in Halifax, "he Osburn would head a mobb and Parade the Streets of Digby." Isaac Bonnell, on the other hand, stated that "It is fully thought by the Better kind of people here Should Tempany Return with any Power the settlement must be Broke up. I shall for my own lot leave it notwithstanding the great Expence I have been at."

The strain within the community created by the tardy surveying, and the conflict between the Botsford group and the newcomers, were heightened by the delayed arrival of provisions in 1785. The disturbances which broke out were serious and extensive enough to require action from Halifax. By the time order was restored, many loyalists had already left Digby.⁶⁰ Although the incident was not necessarily typical, it does illustrate the divisions, animosity, and bitterness that such a conflict could create within a loyalist community.

It was at Shelburne, however, with its large, mixed population in concentrated surroundings, that the problems of social interaction were magnified and mob violence erupted to pose a threat to civil authority. As early as May 16, 1783, Benjamin Marston found "people inclining to be mutinous. They suspect their leaders to have private views, and not without some reason." A month later he wrote, "Our people much at variance with one another, a bad disposition in a new settlement. Two of the Captains opted to fight a duel this morning, but were prevented by friends who thought better of the

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

60 Deposition of John Hooton, Digby, October 2, 1784, MG 23, D4, vol. 2, PAC; Deposition of B_____, October 7, 1784, ibid.; Isaac Bonnell to Amos Botsford, October 7, 1784, ibid.; J.W. Wilson, *The Geography and History of the County of Digby* (Belleville 1972), 77.

There it is in a nutshell. The haves and the have nots; and the haves were not about to share even though they all came from the same place for the same reason. 1784 July 26 at Shelburne The disbanded soldiers have risen against the Free negroes to drive them out of Town, because they labour cheaper than the soldiers. Rioting continued into April of 1785. Political favors, lack of food, shelter, and religion also played a part.

60 Deposition of John Hooton, Digby, October 2, 1784, MG 23, D4, vol. 2, PAC; Deposition of B_____, October 7, 1784, ibid.; Isaac Bonnell to Amos Botsford, October 7, 1784, ibid.; J.W. Wilson, *The Geography and History of the County of Digby* (Belleville 1972), 77.

or the mushrooming of houses and commercial plans, was this undertone of conflict, violence, and the threat of anarchy.

There was a tendency in the summer of 1783 for a harassed and overworked government to give scant attention to the individual loyalist. Under pressure from the associations, Charles Morris conceded "that I will to the utmost of my influence prevent any *Separates* carrying their Points, whatever Pitifull Complaints they may make." By taking this attitude, the government was allowing each organization to assume responsibility for the stray loyalists in its area, and at the same time permitting it to assume more authority over land distribution than it had a right to. The government was in effect placing the fate of the individual loyalist in the hands of a partial and competing body, and allowing that body to assume an almost monopolistic control of land grants in the area. When seven families asked for land grants in the Conway area, Charles Morris ratified their request but Amos Botsford, the local agent for the New York association, evaded the issue. This action prompted a stern order from Morris and the governor to place them on the land, "Provided it does not materially Interfere with the General Settlement of Conway." A captain who came to the Conway area to draw a lot found that the new corps had usurped all the lots not yet drawn for.⁶⁹ Concerning another band of loyalists, Morris demanded to know of Robert Gray in 1785, "why these people have not had a common chance of drawing Lands with others."⁷⁰ Benjamin Marston referred several times in his diary to the almost dictatorial power of the Port Roseway Associates at Shelburne. "The Association from New York are a curious set," he observed, "they take upon them to determine who are the proper subjects of the King's grant. They have chosen a committee of sixteen who point out who are to be admitted to draw for lots." A short while later he wrote, "They wish to engross this whole grant into the hands of the few who came in the first fleet, hoping the distresses of their fellow-loyalists, who must leave New York will oblige them to make purchases."⁷¹ Together with the struggle to survive, these conflicts among and within the groups dominated their early days in Nova Scotia. These loyalist clusters provided the immediate sources of tension and discord over land, provisions, and position. Under such circumstances, the native of Nova Scotia, frequently separated from the newcomers by miles of bush or coast, was often a rather nebulous enemy or rival, known of only at second hand.

Sometimes a part of this struggle, sometimes apart from it, but always a major factor, was the schism between the elite of the loyalists and the so-called "rabble." The members of the elite were basically

68 That Marston might have been used as a recognized scapegoat was noted by both Gideon White and Charles Morris, although Morris did concede that there was some partiality in Marston's surveying. See White to Winslow, September 6, 1784, in Raymond, "Founding of Shelburne," 267. See also Charles Morris to Robert Gray, August 12, 1787, MD, vol. 395, PANS; Parr to Lord Sydney, April 29, 1785, CO 217, vol. 57.

69 Charles Morris to Amos Botsford, July 12, 16, and 21, 1783, MC 23, D4, vol. 1, PAC.

70 Charles Morris to Robert Gray, February 23, 1785, MD, vol. 395, PANS.

71 Raymond, "Founding of Shelburne," 213-4, 221. As late as 1787 Morris was asking Robert Gray at Shelburne to look into the case of "a Poor Soldier of the 30 Regt John Drury who alleged he had Built a Small House & a slaughter House on a lot assigned Him by Mr. Marston but afterwards taken from Him by the Board." Morris to Gray, March 6, 1787, MD, vol. 395, PANS.

This Unfriendly Soil: The Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791
By Neil MacKinnon

My conclusion is Ebenezer was the man with wf, 2ch, 1sv who arrived in Digby in 1784. He left Digby thinking Shelburne would be a better place. His Digby land was escheved in 1800. (Annapolis County Escheats* page 37 1784 300 acres Digby Twp) By 1789 Shelburne had lost most of its population and therefore opportunities to make a living. The government provided rations had stopped, soldier's receiving pensions were no longer required to be a resident there, and the cheaper labor of the black inhabitants took jobs from the disbanded soldiers. The next place Ebenezer moved to was Bedeque, Prince Edward Island. His wife must have died sometime between 1784 and 1791 for him to have married Peggy in 1792. There is an unaccounted for daughter in the 1798 census who was "16 and over". Could she have been born during that 1784 trip or shortly after their arrival at Digby? I haven't found documented children for a possible 1st wife.

* : escheated property

a : the reversion of lands in English feudal law to the lord of the fee when there are no heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant b : the reversion of property to the crown in England or to the state in the U.S. when there are no legal heirs

I haven't found Jonah. There is a Jonas. Close enough?

"ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, July 18, 1784.

Sir:—Having received Major-General Campbell's Instructions to muster the disbanded Caps, and Loyalists at Annapolis, Digby, and the places adjacent, after consulting with the Commanding Officer at Annapolis on the most speedy and effectual method of performing that duty, I proceeded to Digby, and on the 29th of May, mustered the Loyalists and other settlers there. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Muster Rolls, and a list of those whose claims I have suspended. It will not appear from them that I have excluded many from the Royal Bounty; however, I must observe that a great number applied for provisions, whose claims I thought so very unreasonable, that I rejected them without inserting their names in the Muster Rolls. The servants included in the Muster Rolls are such as would be entitled to provisions were they not allowed it in that capacity—and I have given it to no others.

I thought it my duty to observe, that the Loyalists settled at Digby are extremely industrious, and have exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities in improving the settlement, by which means it is already in a flourishing condition; and it is probable, from the goodness of the Harbour, and its advantageous situation, it will become a place of consequence.

In the course of the Muster I have endeavoured to comply with the spirit of my Instructions; and hope my proceedings will meet with the General's approbation."

"I have the honour to be,"

Sir, &c.,

JOHN ROBINSON."

To COL EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.,
Private Secretary for
Major-General Campbell.

Then follows the annexed headed:

MUSTER ROLL FOR DIGBY.*

CIVILLIANS.

Thomas Ward, 6; George Hollingshead, 1; Anthony

Hollingshead, 6; *Joseph Ruggles, 1; *George Bain, 4; Joseph Cronck, 9; Thomas Craine, 1; James Craige, 5; James Edgar, 7; Stephen Fountain, 2; Alexander Graham, 2; Stephen Goldsmith, 1; Richard Grogan, 3; Martin Johnson, 6; Frederick Robinson, 6; Henry Johnson, 1; *Henry Lebarre, 1; Mento Le Sage, 1; Thomas Langley, 1; John McGuire, 1; Jeremiah Moore, 5; Richard Marple, 5; *Henry Nicholls, 6; Jonah Ward, 1; Thomas Osbourne, 8; Jabez Osbourne, 1; Simon Purcell, 1; Simeon Parker, 2; William Shea, 5; Simon Van Vleck, 4; *William Saunders, 6; Thomas Wall, 1; Adam Walker, 5; Anthony Flavell, 4; James Parkes, 3; George Johnson, 3; James Richards, 2; Widow Barrett, 1; Jacob Breware, 1; Christian Breware, 4; Levi Van Cleke, 2; *Ephraim Ellis, 5; Nicholas Cobb, 2; Jonathan Bishop, 1; Ezekiel Wilton, 2; John Hatch, 1; Elias Botner, 9; William McKinney, 5; Benjamin Pettit, 4; Silas Pettit, 1; Dennis O'Reilly, 1; Chas Richards, 1; Laurence Johnson, 7; Edward Forrest, 1; Ebenezer Ward, 5; John Edison, 9; John Morford, 1; Peter Runyan, 1; Marshall Edison, 1; James O'Hara, 2; James Pierson, 2; William Green, 1; James Bradshaw, 1; John Ross, 1; Griffith Jenkins, 7; James Blanche, 2; *Nathaniel Bates, 2; Jacob Lazador, 5; *William Jones, 1; Nathaniel Butterfield, 1; *Maurice Welsh, 6; John Lewis, 1; Patrick Haggerty, 7; Jonathan Clawson, 7; Reuben Clawson, 4; *Isaac Longworth, 3; Joseph Merum, 15; *Thomas Watt, 2; Peter Vallean, 1; Jane Cayford, 1; Sarah Cayford, 1; William Totten, 3; Joseph Totten, 2; *Benjamin Jones, 5; *Mary Jones, 1; *Nathaniel Jones, 1; *Elisha Jones, 3; *Elizabeth Jones, 1; *Abraham Van Tassel, 8; Peter Cline, 1; Richard Pierce, 1; Gabriel Briggs, 4; William Acklenburgh, 2; Dougald McCastle, 7; *Michael Prime, Jr., 1; Philip Shipley, 7; Samuel Tidd, 2; John Page, 1; *James Young, 1; Matthew Rollam, 1; Norris Grady, 1; Jane Parker, 1; Joseph Johnson, 1; *Jonas Mead, 1; Bruile Bachelor, 1; James Totten, 1; Benjamin Lawrence, 1; Captain Richard Hill, 8; James Hughton, 14; Thomas Grigg, 1; *James Marr, 9; John Hill, 6; *James A. Holdsworth, 2; *Thomas Holdsworth, 1; Nicholas Johnson, 5; Robert Dickson, 5; *Martin Blackford, 1; Christopher Harrison, 5; Thomas Harrison, 1; Robert Wilson, 1; William Street, 1; Jacob Cypher, 4; *Joseph Thomas, 1; Daniel Burtet, 1; *William Gilliland, 1; James Creighton, 1; Lawrence Hortwicke, 5; John Austin, 1; *John Ross, 2; *Robert Ray, 6; *Samuel Hitchcock, 7; Enoch Moulthrop, 1; David Cunningham,

*Note.—Name of head of each household is here given. The figure following each name denotes number composing the particular family. Where "1" appears, the person was unmarried. Those marked by an Asterisk are ancestors of some of the present inhabitants in the County.

NAMES	Men	Women	Child'n above 10	Child'n under 10	Serv'ts above 10	Serv'ts under 10	No. in Family	DESCRIPTION	SETTLED IN
Thompson, Samuel.....	1						1	Loyalist	Digby
Trouner, Mesial.....	1						1	do	do
Triender, James.....	1	1					2	do	do
Totten, William.....	1	1		1			3	do	do
Totten, Joseph.....	1				1		2	do	do
Tidd, Samuel.....	1	1					2	do	do
Totten, James.....	1						1	do	do
Thomas, Joseph.....	1						1	do	do
Thurston Lawrence.....	1	1	2		2		6	do	do
Thompson, Alexander...	1	1	2	2			6	do	do
Tobias, Daniel.....	1						1	do	do
Titus, Isaac.....	1	1	3	2			7	do	do
Thompson, Samuel.....	1						1	do	do
Titus, Locey.....	1						1	do	do
Titus, Edmond.....	1	1					2	do	do
Tice, Abraham.....	1						1	do	do
Titus, Daniel.....	1						1	do	do
Titus, Jacob.....	1						1	do	do
Thomas, Joseph.....	1	1	2				4	do	do
Taylor, James.....	1	1		2			4	do	do
Tobias, Christian.....	1	1	2	2			6	do	do
V									
Van Cleke, Simon.....	1	1	2				4	Loyalist	Digby
Van Cleke, Levi.....	1	1					2	do	do
Valleau, Peter.....	1						1	do	do
Van Tassel, Abraham...	1	1	4	2			8	do	do
Valentine, William.....	1						1	do	do
Velser, Daniel.....	1	1	2	3			7	do	do
Van Buren, Ramaner...	1						1	do	do
W									
Welch, Morris.....	1	1	1	3			6	Loyalist	Digby
Ward, James.....	1	1	1	2			5	do	do
Walters, William.....	1						1	do	do
Walker, Peter.....	1	1					2	D. S. N. Y. Vols.	do
Ward, Thomas.....	1	1	1		3		6	Loyalist	do
Welton, Bethel.....	1						1	do	do
Ward, Jonah.....	1						1	do	do
Wart, Thomas.....	1						1	do	do
Walker, Adam.....	1	1	2	1			5	do	do
Welton (or Wilton), Eze- kiel.....	1	1	2				4	Loyalist	do
Warregan, Patrick.....	1	1		1	2		5	do	do
Ward, Ebenezer.....	1	1		2	1		5	do	do
Williams, John.....	1	1					2	Free Negro	do
Weld, Morris.....	1	1	1	3			6	Loyalist	do
Wady, Humphrey.....	1	1	2	2			6	do	do
Walt, Thomas.....	1	1					2	do	do
Wilson, John.....	1				1		2	Master of Transport	do
Wortman, Philip.....	1						1	Loyalist	do
Williams, Richard.....	1	1			2		4	do	do



Muster Roll of Discharged Officers and Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists
TOWN OF DIGBY
May 29, 1784

This list has been compiled from several sources. As the spellings of the names varies from list to list the one used here is the one most frequently found. The Muster Roll was a census used to establish how many settlers had to be provided for. In addition to the information shown here the actual roll also indicates the following: numbers of males, females, children under 16, children over 16 and number of servants. Those marked with a * had their petition for provisions denied. In the preamble to the actual Muster Roll it is stated that there were some claims that were so unreasonable that the names were not inserted in the list. The abbreviation DO means Discharged Officer and DS means Discharged Soldier.

L to Z

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/towna_k.htm

Head of Household	Description	# in family	Settled In
Labas, Henry	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lacy, Lawrence*	Mariner	1	Not settled
Ladner, Andrew	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lake, John	Mariner	1	Not settled
Land, Joseph	Loyalist	4	Digby
Langly, Thomas	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lassage, Minto	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lawrence, Benjamin	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lawson, John*	Labourer	1	Not settled
Lavados, Jacob	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lefargy, Tunk	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lefargy, Henry	Loyalist	7	Digby
Leishman, Robert*	Master of Transport	1	Digby
Leonard, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby
Leonard, James	Loyalist	6	Digby
Leonard, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Leonard, Robert	Loyalist	8	Digby
Letteney, William H	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lewis, John	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lewis, John	Loyalist	5	Digby
Lincoln, Michael	Loyalist	1	Digby
Long, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby
Longworth, Isaac	Loyalist	3	Digby
Lowe, David	Loyalist	3	Digby
Lowlett, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
Ludlum, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lundy, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Lunn, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
Magee, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby
Majorbanks, Thomas	Loyalist	7	Digby
Marple, Richard	Loyalist	5	Digby
Marr, James	Loyalist	9	Digby
McCauley, Dugald	Loyalist	7	Digby
McDonald, Michael	DS Quarters Rangers	1	Digby
McDougall, John	Loyalist	4	Digby
McGee, William	Loyalist	2	Digby
McGibbon, David, Lieut.	DO	2	Digby
McGregor, Alexander	Loyalist	1	Digby
McGuire, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
McKay, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
McMinn, William	Loyalist	5	Digby
McLeod, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
McMullen, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby
McNeil, Neil	Loyalist	5	Digby
McNulty, Patrick	Loyalist	1	Digby
McQueen, John	Loyalist	3	Digby
Mead, Jonas	Loyalist	1	Digby
Meade, Richard	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	5	Digby
Merim, Joseph	Loyalist	5	Digby
Miller, Michael	DS 8th Regt	1	Digby
Miller, Jeremiah	Loyalist	1	Digby
Millidge, Phineas, Ensign	DO 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby
Millidge, Thomas, Major	DO 1st NJ Volunteers	6	Digby
Milligan, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Mitchell, Widow	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby
Moore, Jeremiah	Loyalist	5	Digby
Moore, John B	Loyalist	6	Digby
Morsehouse, John	Loyalist	2	Digby
Morford, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Morris, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby
Mouthorpe, Enoch	Loyalist	1	Digby
Mumford, Joseph	Asst Commissary	5	Digby
Murray, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Musells, William	King's Pilot	1	Digby
Nash, George	Loyalist	2	Digby
Nash, Mrs	Loyalist	3	Digby
Nichols, Henry	Loyalist	6	Digby
Nichols, Sarah	Loyalist	3	Digby
Northrup, Joshua	DS 1st Am Regt	1	Digby
Nugent, Michael	Loyalist	3	Digby
Oakes, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
O'Brien, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
O'Hara, James	Loyalist	2	Digby
Olive, Ishabod	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby
O'Reilly, Dennis	Loyalist	1	Digby
Osborne, Jabez	Loyalist	1	Digby
Osborne, Thomas	Loyalist	8	Digby
Ott, Jacob	Loyalist	6	Digby
Owens, Francis	Loyalist	2	Digby
Page, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Parker, Jane	Loyalist	1	Digby
Parker, Simon	Loyalist	2	Digby
Parkes, James	Loyalist	3	Digby
Parkes, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Parr, John	Loyalist	3	Digby
Patterson, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby
Patterson, Widow	Loyalist	3	Digby
Paul, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Peach, James, Jr	Loyalist	1	Granville
Peters, Maurice	Loyalist	3	Digby
Petit, Silas	Loyalist	1	Digby
Petit, Benjamin	Loyalist	4	Digby
Phillips, Jacob*	Loyalist	1	Digby
Pierce, Richard	Loyalist	1	Digby
Pierson, James	Loyalist	2	Digby
Pilgrim, Francis	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	2	Digby
Pinckton, Fleming	Loyalist	2	Digby
Plumb, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby
Pompey*	Slave to Capt Young	1	Digby
Post, Gilbert	Loyalist	2	Digby
Prime, Michael, Sr	DS NY Volunteers	1	Digby
Plumb, David	Loyalist	1	Digby
Prime, Michael, Jr	Loyalist	1	Digby
Pugh, Hugh	Loyalist	1	Digby
Punt, Catherine	Loyalist	2	Digby

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/towna_dig.htm this list

Company	Last Name	First Name	Men	Women	ys old	under 10	under 10	Total	General Remarks
T Ward's	Ward	Thomas	1	1	-	3	-	8	Loyalist Settled at Digby
T Ward's	Ward	Joseph	1	-	-	-	-	1	Loyalist Settled at Digby
T Ward's	Ward	Thomas	1	-	-	-	-	1	Loyalist Settled at Digby
T Ward's	Ward	Ebenezer	1	1	-	2	1	5	Loyalist Settled at Digby

Muster Roll of Disbanded Officers, Discharged and Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists
mustered at Digby the 29th of May 1784
Source: MG 23, D 1, Series 1, Volume 25 Pages, (1-470)

Purcell, Perez	Loyalist	2	Digby	VanCleave, Levi	Loyalist	2	Digby
Purcell, Simon	Loyalist	1	Digby	VanCleave, Simon	Loyalist	4	Digby
Purdy, Abraham	DS NY Volunteers	1	Digby	VanTassel, Abraham	Loyalist	8	Digby
Purdy, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby	Vesley, Daniel	Loyalist	7	Digby
Purdy, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wady, Humphrey	Loyalist	6	Digby
Purdy, Matthew	Loyalist	1	Digby	Waggoner, Richard	Loyalist	1	Digby
Pye, Roger	Loyalist	5	Digby	Walker, Adam	Loyalist	5	Digby
Quigley, David	DS NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Walker, Peter	DS NY Volunteers	2	Digby
Raleham, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Walker, Peter	Loyalist	2	Digby
Ramsay, Philip	Loyalist	1	Digby	Walt, Thomas	Loyalist	2	Digby
Randolier, Emanuel	Loyalist	7	Digby	Walters, William	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rand, John Philip*	Loyalist	1	Not settled	Watlin, Jonathan	Loyalist	2	Digby
Ray, Robert	Loyalist	6	Digby	Ward, Ebenezer	Loyalist	5	Digby
Reid, Thomas	Loyalist	9	Digby	Ward, James	Loyalist	5	Digby
Renell, John	DS 5th Regt	1	Digby	Ward, Jonah	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rey, George	DS 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Ward, Thomas	Loyalist	6	Digby
Rhoads, Helen	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ward, Thomas Ward?	Loyalist	1	Digby
Richards, Charles	Loyalist	1	Digby	Ward, Samuel	Loyalist	4	Digby
Richards, James	Loyalist	2	Digby	Warren, Patrick	Loyalist	5	Digby
Richards, Jesse	Loyalist	1	Digby	Warren, James	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rienon, Cornelius	Loyalist	1	Digby	Watters, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby
Roberts, Joshua	Loyalist	2	Digby	Welch, Morris	Loyalist	6	Digby
Robinson, Fred	Loyalist	6	Digby	Weld, Morris	Loyalist	6	Digby
Robinson, James	Loyalist	8	Digby	Welton, Bethel	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rogers, Michael	DS NJ Volunteers	1	Digby	Welton, Ezekiel	Loyalist	4	Digby
Rollam, Matthew	Loyalist	1	Digby	Williams, John*	Free Negro	2	Digby
Roome, John	Loyalist	8	Digby	Williams, Richard	Loyalist	4	Digby
Roop, Christopher	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wills, Hannah	Loyalist	2	Digby
Roop, Isaac	Loyalist	3	Digby	Wilson, Abraham	Loyalist	3	Digby
Roop, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wilson, Robert	Loyalist	1	Digby
Roop, John	Loyalist	3	Digby	Wilson, John*	Master of Transport	2	Digby
Rose, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Winderhold, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rosa, Alexander	Loyalist	2	Digby	Woods, George	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rosa, John	Loyalist	2	Digby	Wortman, Phillip	Loyalist	1	Digby
Ruggles, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby	Wright, John	Loyalist	1	Digby
Rumyan, Peter	Loyalist	1	Digby	Yandle, Joseph	Labourer	1	Not settled
Rush, Martin	Loyalist	1	Digby	Young, James	Loyalist	1	Digby
Ryerson, John	Loyalist	1	Digby	Young, William	Assistant Surgeon	2	Digby
Sackett, Widow	Loyalist	1	Digby	Yule, Alexander	Seaman	1	Not settled
Sander, William	Loyalist	6	Digby				
Sanders, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Sanders, Samuel*	Sailor on "Peggy"	1	Not Settled				
Sanders, William	Loyalist	6	Digby				
Sandford, Eligh	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Schooley, Andrew	Serg. 1st NJ Volunteers	1	Digby				
Shoa, William	Loyalist	5	Digby				
Sherman, Robert	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Shiple, Phillip	Loyalist	7	Digby				
Shook, David	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Simpson, William	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Sizeland, Solomon	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Skinner, Benjamin	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Skinner, John	Surgeon Hessian Ser	1	Digby				
Skiever, George	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Small, Christian	DS Hessian Yagers	3	Digby				
Smith, Abner	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, Alexander	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Smith, Ebenezer	Loyalist	3	Digby				
Smith, Jacob	Loyalist	3	Digby				
Smith, James	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, Jasper	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, John	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, John (listed twice?)	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, Joseph	Loyalist	5	Digby				
Smith, Joshua	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Smith, Peter	DS 3rd NJ Vols	3	Digby				
Smith, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smith, Shadwell	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Smilling, Henry	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Snoograp, Andrew	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Soxles, David	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Spullit, Anthony	Hessian Officer	3	Digby				
Stanton, James	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Stearns, Benjamin	Loyalist	5	Digby				
Stewart, James*	Male of "Peggy"	2	Not Settled				
Stewart, John	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Stewart, Nathaniel	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Street, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Street, William	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Stricht, John	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Stump, John	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Tarrant, William	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Taylor, James	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Thomas, Joseph	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Thomas, Joseph	Loyalist	4	Digby				
Thomas, William, Capt	Loyalist	7	Digby				
Thompson, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Thompson, Alexander	Loyalist	6	Digby				
Thompson, Samuel	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Thurston, Lawrence	Loyalist	6	Digby				
Tice, Abraham	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Tidd, Samuel	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Timpang, Robert, Major	DO	9	Digby				
Titus, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Titus, Edmund	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Titus, Isaac	Loyalist	7	Digby				
Titus, Jacob	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Titus, Locoy	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Tobias, Christian	Loyalist	6	Digby				
Tobias, Daniel	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Totten, James	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Totten, Joseph	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Totten, William	Loyalist	3	Digby				
Townshend, Thomas	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Triender, James	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Troncum, Mesial	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Tyson, Nathan	Loyalist	2	Digby				
Valentine, William	Loyalist	1	Digby				
Vallance, Peter	Loyalist	1	Digby				
VanBuren, Rannner	Loyalist	1	Digby				

What is the relationship among
Ebenezer, James, Jonah and Thomas? Is this Thomas the same
Thomas who married Susannah Holland the daughter of Samuel
Holland?

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/towni_z.htm

<https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nsdigby/lists/townwdg2.htm>
This list is Ebenezer, Thomas, Thomas, and Joseph.

- No.
 21. Daniel Soales, (sold to Soales,) a dwelling.
 22. Charles Ferguson, (sold to Daniel Soales,) a dwelling.
 23. Thomas Craine.
 24. Joshua Northrup.
 25. Thomas Westcott.

QUEEN STREET. R.

26. Morris Peters, a dwelling, a grant.
 27 & 28. Morris Peters, a grant.
 29. William Simpson, now Waters.
 30. Daniel Tobias, a grant.
 31 & 32. Christian Tobias, a grant.

WATER STREET. S.

- 1 & 2. Benjamin Petite, a grant, (assigned to Abraham Miller, June 10th, 1785.)
 3. John Stewart, Mariner, (assigned, Jan. 15th, 1785,) forfeited.
 4. Amos Botsford, vacated, (assigned, Thos. Hare, July 2nd, 1785.)
 5. Thomas Hare, by purchase, a grant.
 6. The Alley.
 7. Peter Walters.
 8. John McGuire, a grant.
 9. Benjamin Stearns, a grant.
 10 & 11. Jonathan Moorehouse, a grant.
 12. Isaac Swazy, (assigned, July 16th, 1785,) a grant.
 13. John Smith, (July 30th, 1785, assigned,) a grant.
 14. Levi VanKleeck, (July 30th, 1785, assigned.)
 15. Israel Young.
 16. Fleming Pinkston.

WATER STREET. SECOND S.

1. Anthony Hollingshead, a dwelling.
 2. Griffith Jenkins, a dwelling.
 3. Ebenezer Ward, a dwelling.
 4. No Name, a dwelling. "This lot wrong, Cobb lives here."

N. B.—The name "Nicholas" should be before that of "Cobb."—I. W. W.

WEST STREET.

- 5 to 12. No names.—I. W. W.

MONTAGUE ROW. T.

- No.
 1. Daniel Hammill, (vacated, assigned, John Jackson, July, 2nd, 1785,) a grant.
 2. Joseph Marvin, (assigned, July 16th, 1785,) a grant.)
 3. Jonas Mead, a grant.
 4 & 5. Samuel Stanning, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 6. Thomas Huggefard, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 7. Joel Holmes, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 8. Simeon VanKleeck.
 9 & 10. Lemuel Evans.
 11. Shubael Smith.
 12 & 13. John G. Joseph Brown, a grant.
 14. Philip Whatman.
 15. Peter Heaton.

KING'S STREET. T.

- 16 & 17. Joshua Tongue.
 18. Elizabeth Beeman.

QUEEN STREET. U.

- 1 & 2. Jeremiah Birdsell, a grant, (assigned, Jan. 7th, 1784.)
 3 & 4. John Edison, a grant.
 5. Peter Runneon, (assigned, Marth 4th, 1785.)
 6. Charles Hinksman, a grant.
 7. Patrick Wearagan.
 8. John Morfitt, (should probably be "Morford,") a grant.
 9. Harriet Mitchell.
 10. Elijah Sandford, a two story dwelling, a grant.
 11. James Pierson, a grant.
 12. Jemima Pierson, a grant.
 13. Jonathan Bishop, (relinquished, assigned to Amos Dillon, June 20, 1785.)
 14. Peter Smith, (having relinquished a lot on the Common.)
 15. Daniel Soales, (assigned, Jan. 7th, 1785.)
 16. Peter McMullin, a grant.
 17.
 18. David Cunningham.
 19. William Green.
 20. Peter Easton.
 21. John McDougall.
 22.

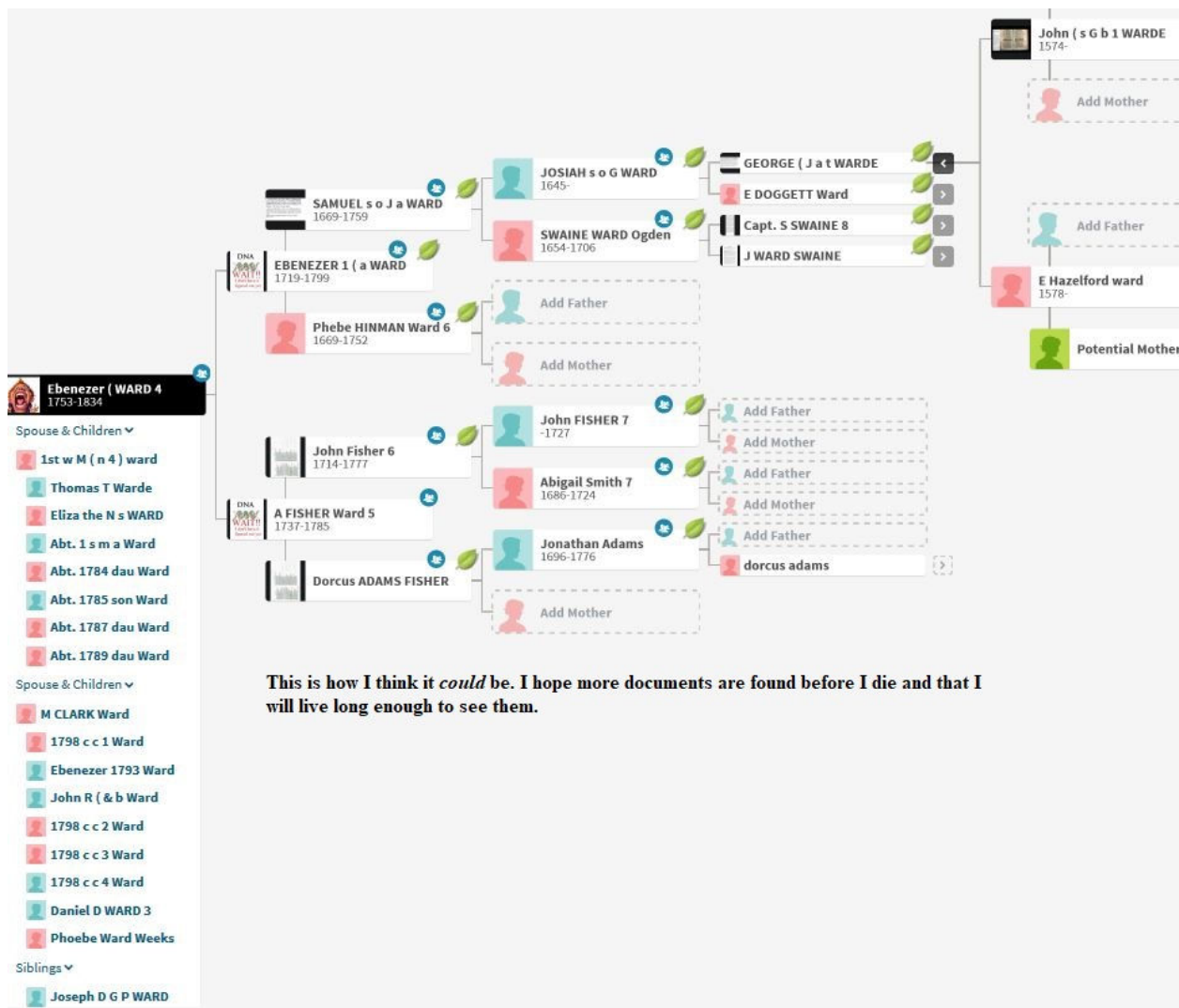
I don't have this sorted even though I have been working on it for over 2 years. I've tried to connect any of the Wards who were Loyalists and went to Canada but they just don't make families that can be proven or even traced!

I have worked out a possible relationship among Uzal Ward, Samuel Ward, this Ebenezer Ward and all the siblings. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward m. someone and as a Loyalist left New York in 1784. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward, Loyalist, son of someone. There is no piece of paper that says Ebenezer Ward, son of someone married Peggy Clark in Prince Edward Island, Canada. Ebenezer was the most popular male Ward name in New Jersey from 1750ish to after the Revolutionary War.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

It is astonishing how little documentary evidence the Loyalists left behind them with regard to their migration. Among those who fled to England there were a few who kept diaries and journals, or wrote memoirs, which have found their way into print; and some contemporary records have been published with regard to the settlements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But of the Loyalists who settled in Upper and Lower Canada there is hardly one who left behind him a written account of his experiences. The reason for this is that many of them were illiterate, and those who were literate were so occupied with carving a home for themselves out of the wilderness that they had neither time nor inclination for literary labours. Were it not for the state papers preserved in England, and for a collection of papers made by Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Swiss soldier of fortune who was governor of Quebec at the time of the migration, and who had a passion for filing documents away, our knowledge of the settlements in the Canadas would be of the most sketchy character.

It would serve no good purpose to attempt



Searches of databases are frequently made under the assumption that our ancestors gave the correct answers, that those answers were written legibly and that the writing was transcribed correctly. Not everything told to the enumerator of the census was the truth. Keep in mind that your relative may have told the census taker anything.

U.S. Copyright Office says, “Your work is under copyright protection the moment it is created and fixed in a tangible form that it is perceptible either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.”

U.S. Copyright Office, “[Copyright in General: When is my work protected?](http://www.copyright.gov),” Copyright.gov
(<http://www.copyright.gov>)

Contact me: allpetsboarding@yahoo.com

GEDmatch Toni Walker kit #A183309

FamilyTreeDNA Toni Walker kit #B62118

GEDmatch Julie Walker kit #A264773

FamilyTreeDNA Julie Walker kit #B333980

Toni at MyHeritage kit: AN:26DA2E or AN-810E67